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RIGHTS GROUPS REQUEST INFORMATION ON MISSING PERSONS

PY050329 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2334 GMT 4 July 79 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 4 Jul (LATIN)--Two human rights organizations have requested that Gen Roberto Viola, commander in chief of the army, provide information on more than 5,000 missing persons, most of whom were arrested by armed groups who presented themselves as members of the security forces, according to the document published today.

The document says that the two organizations--The Permanent Assembly for Human Rights and Argentine League for the Rights of Man--had compiled by last May a list of 5,465 persons who had been arrested from their homes, places of work or public thoroughfares by armed groups who "acted openly as though they were members of the public force."

The document notes that the list does not include 2,500 persons who "were said, through successive communiques," to have been killed in confrontation with security forces." The document then states: "The tragedy of these missing persons and their families affects many sectors of the Argentine community which demand an explanation about a situation which casts a shadow on the country's image abroad."

NAVY FINISHES STUDY OF POLITICAL PLAN

PY032110 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1600 GMT 3 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 3 Jul (NA)--The Council of Admirals today concluded the study of the political plan, drawn up by the navy, thus completing "its project in integral form, and is now expecting to bring it into agreement with those of the other two forces."

This is said in an official communique released at the end of the meeting held by the body of admirals in the Libertad building, headquarters of the navy command, under the chairmanship of Adm Armando Lambruschini, navy commander in chief.

The council, which had begun its discussions yesterday at 1500, adjourned last night at 2030 and resumed its deliberations this morning, finishing at 1300.

SOVIET EXPERTS CONCLUDE MIDDLE PARANA STUDIES

PY032134 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1543 GMT 2 July 79 PY

[Text] Santa Fe, 2 July (NA)--The Soviet consulting enterprise, Technopromexport, which is in charge of the feasibility studies for the construction of the Middle Parana hydroelectric dam, very soon will submit the conclusions supplied by its experts who for 20 days, together with technicians from the national water and energy enterprise, inspected the general aspects of the work.

The three Soviet experts, who during their stay toured by land, river and air the proposed area of the future work from Santa Rosa de Calchines in Santa Fe, to the Chapeton Island, in front of Corrientes, returned to their country with their reports. It was disclosed that these reports will be evaluated in the Soviet Union by the Technopromexport and later submitted for their evaluation to the Argentine technicians who are working on the dam's feasibility project.

Furthermore, it was noted that these studies will be completed by another Soviet mission which will arrive in Argentina before the end of this year.

OFFICIAL COUNT GIVES PAZ ESTENSSORO SLIGHT LEAD

PY051733 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1651 GMT 5 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpt] La Paz, 5 Jul (LATIN)--Victor Paz Estenssoro, the centrist candidate of the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR], was in the lead today in the official count of the voting held in Bolivia last Sunday. The three-time former president enjoys a slight advantage over his leftist adversary Hernan Siles Zuazo, nominated by the Democratic and Popular Unity [UDP], according to this latest report from the Information and Press Secretariat of the Presidency.

Of the 647,652 valid ballots now counted, Paz Estenssoro today had 200,663 (30.9 percent), Siles Zuazo 194,850 (30.0 percent) and Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez, candidate of the rightist Nationalist Democratic Alliance [ADN], 110,981 (17.1 percent).

SOCIALIST LEADER PROMISES SUPPORT FOR SILES ZUAZO

PY052026 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1455 GMT 5 Jul 79 PY

[By special TELAM correspondent Carlos Cabeza Minarro]

[Excerpt] La Paz, 5 Jul (TELAM)--The leftist intellectual Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz of the Socialist Party, the fourth place finisher last Sunday, announced yesterday that he would give Siles Zuazo--not Paz Estenssoro--the votes of his congressmen, if the former would need them to become president. He clearly stated that this does not imply any ulterior commitment, since our party will preserve its traditional independence, he said.

GENERAL REAFFIRMS MILITARY TO STEP DOWN 6 AUGUST

PY060244 Paris AFP in Spanish 0024 GMT 6 Jul 79 PY

[Text] La Paz, 5 Jul (AFP)--The military government will hand the presidency over to the new president elected by Congress, or to the president of the legislative branch, it was reported here today.

Gen Victor Castillo, chief of the Armed Forces Staff, today told AFP that "in case the Congress does not elect a constitutional president, the military government will hand power over to the president of the legislative branch." General Castillo's remarks mean that the military will return to barracks on 6 August, even if the Congress has not yet elected the president by then. Since no candidate has obtained absolute majority of the votes to become president, the National Congress will meet on 2 August to appoint the new president between the two leading candidates: Victor Paz Estenssoro and Hernan Siles Zuazo.

GUNSHOTS CAUSE ALARM IN VICINITY OF SANTA CRUZ MILITARY AIRBASE

PY060031 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0005 GMT 6 Jul 79 PY

[By special correspondent Carlos Alberto Vera]

[Text] Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 5 Jul (TELAM)--A number of gunshots whose origin was not determined caused alarm among the people who live in the vicinity of the military airbase of this city. The local Radio Pirai reported that the shots were heard at approximately 0940 this morning and press efforts to obtain an official communique from military officials were unsuccessful. The military airbase is located a few kilometers outside the city, in the El Trompillo Airport, where the Bolivian Air Force Academy is headquartered.

JORNAL DO BRASIL CRITICIZES U.S. PRESSURE ON SOMOZA

PY031237 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 30 Jun 79 p 10 PY

[Editorial: "Undue Interference"]

[Text] The appeals by President Carter to dictator Anastasio Somoza and the actions now desperately being taken by the Department of State to shape a solution for the crisis are nothing but undue interference in a question which only concerns the Nicaraguans in every respect. Nicaragua is an independent country. If Somoza took over and has held power there, the United States is responsible to a large degree for it.

Despite the traumas caused by the interference of U.S. interests, Nicaragua managed to survive as a sovereign nation. And like Nicaragua, so did all Central and South American countries which U.S. diplomacy unrealistically lumped together for many years as Latin America--period.

Spokesmen for the Washington government, just as Somoza has tirelessly been doing, are now pointing to Cuba as a danger, with the difference that for the U.S. spokesmen Cuba is a danger which demands that the Nicraguan Government be changed. To make their proposal worse, it contains elements which will insure that the dictator's shadow lingers after he is ousted. Has not the OAS, the only outside forum which legitimatelly has a say on the Nicaraguan question, already stated its position with the presence and vote of Secretary of State Cyrus Vance?

The dramatic situation Nicaragua is experiencing is only the summation of error committed by several U.S. governments in relation to that country. Will it be too much to hope that Washington, through its interference, does not commit the last of those errors by pushing Nicaragua to become another Cuba?

Obviously there is one, or even several, leftist groups in the Sandinista Front. These groups have always existed, and the surprise is that only now does the United States realize that they exist. But there are not only communists among the rebels; there is a whole country of people which, at the price of suffering, sacrifice and misunderstanding, is seeking to do with its own hands something that is up to it alone to do--to choose its destiny and to reassure its independence.

Washington should leave the Nicaraguans to solve their own problems freely, because no matter how bad the solution they find by themselves may be, it will certainly be better than the Somoza regime.

GOVERNMENT MAY HELP REBUILD NICARAGUA AFTER SOMOZA

PY031217 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 2 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Rio de Janeiro--Foreign Minister Saraiva Guerreiro has conceded that Brazil might participate indirectly in rebuilding Nicaragua through economic aid to the new government which may replace that of dictator Somoza. He voiced his hope that the new government will not free the country from rightwing dictatorship just to subject it to a leftwing dictatorship.

Not Asked To Participate in Blockade

PY031218 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 0200 GMT 3 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Brasilia--The Brazilian Government has not yet received any specific proposal to participate in an economic blockade aginst the Somoza regime in Nicaragua.

The government knows only what was published by the press about this matter; first, the initiative of the Andean Pact countries, and then the proposal to obtain the support of the OAS countries. Itamaraty spokesman Bernardo Pericas says that, as is known, Venezuela and Peru made contacts with Costa Rica in this regard but there have been no reports of progress in the negotiations.

Pericas reported that General Figueiredo received a letter from his Costa Rican counterpart asking for his support for Nicaragua's reconstruction program. This letter, which was channeled through Itamaraty, will be answered possibly tomorrow.

PRESIDENT FIGUEIREDO OUTLINES ENERGY PROBLEMS

FY041747 Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 1300 GMT 4 Jul 79 FY

[Speech to the nation by President Joao Baptista Figueiredo in Brasilia--live]

[Excerpts] Mr Vice President and Cabinet Ministers: As you know, the prices of crude oil were sharply increased last week. A barrel of oil now costs from $18 to $23.50, and 3 months from now it will probably cost even more.

In our case, oil imports will demand an added expenditure of $2 billion per year over current expenditures. But this is not all there is to it, because this direct effect will be compounded by indirect effects which will be no less troublesome. The deceleration of the world economy will pose difficulties for the expansion of our exports.

Fortunately the world has relative peace, but we still have to be realistic. We cannot allow the deterioration of our balance of payments and our foreign debt to the point of jeopardizing our international credit and the continuity of our domestic development. Because of its reflection on the balance of payments, the energy question has to be given first priority by my government, side by side with the fight against inflation, the enemy of wage-earners and social peace.

I am fully aware at this time of the meaning of the word priority. In the face of the present difficulty we will have to restrain the justifiable desire of those who, out of a sense of duty to their position, are concerned with other programs in order to fulfill their quota of achievements. In view of this, I call upon all cabinet ministers to raise their aims beyond the specific area of their ministries to look after the well-being of the people--that is, the well-being of the nation. It will therefore be necessary to curtail the execution of many programs in order to concentrate on the problems related to energy and the balance of payments first.

My words today, despite their somber tone, should not be construed as an attitude of hopelessness. We have some points in our favor. We are not dependent on oil for the generation of electric power, and for many years to come we can avail ourselves of our hydroelectric potential for this purpose. And when we run out of this source for generating electricity, we will move toward nuclear generation on a large scale. However, we vitally depend on oil for individual and collective transport, for goods transport, for gas supply, and for the operation of many industries.

The first priority in the national petroleum policy is to substantially increase domestic oil production. Our known reserves, mainly in the Campos basin, permits us to estimate a daily production of (?28,000) barrels by 1985. We need to give an impetus to our prospecting and exploration efforts through Petrobras and expansion of areas for risk contracts.

We must also search for oil substitutes. There is a distinction to be made in this regard between products which have already been proved to be adequate substitutes for oil and products which are still subject to research. Having made this distinction, alcohol stands out as a reliable substitute for oil. The alcohol production goal by 1985 has been set at 10.7 million liters, an equivalent to 170,000 barrels of oil per day. We also have sufficient experience in the use of coal as a substitute for naphtha to produce gas and as a replacement for fuel oil in high energy consumption industries such as the cement industry. This substitution will be encouraged through appropriate incentives. As for diesel oil, there are already technical formulas for its replacement, but they are yet to be subjected to cost tests.

We will not have the time or resources during my government to find substitutes for all the oil we import. We should then satisfy ourselves with the most effective solutions for the time being. We have to realize that petroleum is still less expensive than any of its likely substitutes. The extra price to be paid for substitutes is only justified in view of the rising trend of oil prices and by the added advantage that we will thus become less dependent on foreign energy sources. The fact that must be recognized now is that ethyl alcohol and coal are the only realistic substitutes for oil on a large scale and at acceptable prices.

In this "war economy" which must be adopted in the face of mounting oil prices, more stringent measures are yet to be adopted. A mere discussion as to whether the situation calls for rationing or rational use of fuel is senseless. We must realistically recognize that the new oil prices demand stricter measures to curtail consumption.

In order to give strength to the national fuel policy, I have decided to create the National Energy Commission to be directly responsible to the presidency. I will expect from this commission useful and practical suggestions for programs of fuel conservation, fuel substitution and production increase.

Creates Energy Commission

PY041757 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 4 Jul 79 PY

[Text] President Joao Baptista Figueiredo this morning created the National Energy Commission [Comissao Nacional de Energia--CNE] which will seek solutions to the problem of fuels. Speaking at the opening of the Economic Development Council, Figueiredo said that the energy problem will be his government's highest priority.

The CNE will have the objective of submitting useful and practical suggestions regarding the energy problem and will also strengthen the national fuels policy. The CNE will be directly subordinate to the presidency and will be headed by Vice President Aureliano Chaves. The mines and energy minister will be its executive secretary and the ministers of agriculture, finance, transport, and industry and commerce will be members.

Other members will be the chief of the military household and secretary of the National Security Council, the planning secretary and the social communications secretary, the chairmen of the National Petroleum Oil Council, PETROBRAS and ELECTROBRAS, and three persons who, according to the president, must have the highest of reputations and recognized knowledge of the energy sector.

CONSUMERS ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT URGES OIL RATIONING

PY291900 Porto Alegre Radio Gaucha in Portuguese 1545 GMT 29 Jun 79 PY

[Text] Only rationing can prevent chaos, warned Renato Motula, president of the Consumers Protection Association, when discussing the new increase of oil prices. Motula said that due to the increase in crude oil prices, all products which directly or indirectly depend on this commodity will increase by 30 or 40 percent within 2 months. We cannot earn poor-man's wages and live like the rich, Motula said. The only thing the government can do is to implement rationing following the example of the more developed countries, he added.

NUCLEBRAS PRESIDENT DISCUSSES EXPORT OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY

PY031650 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 1 Jul 79 p 33 PY

[Text] NUCLEBRAS President Paulo Nogueira Batista said yesterday that Brazil "is already in a position to cooperate with friendly countries by supplying nuclear engineering services and nuclear equipment." As for the export of uranium, Nogueira Batista said: "Only the best processed form possible will be exported, such as the enriched uranium form."

Nogueira Batista said exports in the nuclear area are to be decided by the government through the Mines and Energy Ministry and the Foreign Ministry, with NUCLEBRAS carrying out a merely executive role. But he added that any commercial contract in that area will only be concluded after the negotiation of agreements which are submitted to "necessary safeguards."

As for the eight nuclear plants included in the Brazilian-FRG nuclear agreement, the NUCLEBRAS president affirmed that "the size of the nuclear plants program will permit the gradual development of the national industry by creating the scale of market necessary." The timetable for the installation of the eight nuclear plants foresees a minimum 34-percent index of national industrial participation for the first two plants (Angra 1 and 2) and 85 percent for the last two. He said: "The number of eight nuclear plants will allow a complete and effective transfer of all the engineering technology of the nuclear plants project and of the manufacture of the respective components."

MDB LEADER CLAIMS FIGUEIREDO HAS DONE MORE THAN GEISEL

PY032339 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 1 Jul 79 p 8 PY

[Excerpts] Brasilia--Analyzing the Brazilian political institutional situation during an interview with O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO, Senator Paulo Brossard, MDB [Brazilian Democratic Movement] Senate leader and first vice president of the party, said that although he had seen very little positive achievements which could indicate movement toward national reconciliation, he could see "that a lot of things which the Geisel government neither had done nor could have done, has been done by the current government, with all the guarantees and restrictions."

The Rio Grande do Sul congressman again criticized the much announced abolition of parties, the proposed extension of municipal terms in office, thus revealing his strong belief in the reestablishment of direct elections for governors, and recognizing at the same time the value of the government's amnesty proposal. He did not express much concern over the return of punished leaders to the political and party life, indicating that the proposed measure has always been claimed by the MDB.

Senator Brossard does not see any relation between the implementation of amnesty and the abolition of ARENA [National Revewal Alliance] and the MDB, although he is aware that the same reasoning had been brought up at government circles. Officials of the executive branch feel that amnesty would facilitate the reorganization of the party cadres, with the elimination of the two-party system. "In my opinion, tying amnesty to the abolition of the current parties only involves an incongruity. The MDB has long been fighting for amnesty, and if it sees now that its demands are being met, at least partially, it shows that instead of thinking about its elimination, the party should feel strengthened."

The theory of creating new parties seems rather plausible for him, especially the return to political activity of persons who had been prevented from doing so. The MDB leader admits that many of them do not feel comfortable in either of the two parties and that they would like to create a third or fourth trend. He said: "I have no way to affirm this but I feel it is possible."

The MDB leader feels that it is impossible to state that the revolutionary process has reached its goal. But many recent events--including amnesty--have revealed that the changes experienced in the country have been highlighted. He added: "The MDB can rejoice for the successes achieved thanks to its struggle."

Although emphasizing that they do not involve complete victories, Brossard recalled that until the recent past only the MDB was fighting against the AI-5 [Institutional Act No 5] while ARENA was defending it and the government would not give it up.

COMMUNIST LEADER PREDICTS LEGALIZATION OF PARTY

PY031746 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 0230 GMT 3 Jul 79 PY

[Text] Channel 13 TV Bandeirantes today is showing another program in the Meeting With the Press series, presenting a personality who had been banned for 15 years in Brazil. He is Luis Carlos Prestes, secretary general of the Brazilian Communist Party [PCB], who speaks about amnesty, legalization of the PCB, his life in the Soviet Union and other subjects. During the Meeting With the Press which the TV Bandeirantes network is broadcasting now, Prestes is interviewed by (Evaldo Dantas Ferreira) and (Roberto d'Avila).

[Prestes--Begin recording] We are now facing tough and difficult problems, but to the extent in which the deputies, the democratic congressmen, are capable of uniting themselves and at the same time are capable of maintaining contact with the people, the congressional struggle, and those struggles outside Congress, can lead to a (?democratization process).

[Question] What is your opinion about the formation of new parties, and if they are formed, do you still believe in the legalization of the PCB?

[Answer] The legalization of the PCB will come at the end. Sooner or later, the legality of the party will come. To the degree to which we have democracy, the legality of the party will become inevitable and indispensable, because, as I just said, the legality of a party [passage indistinct]. [end recording]

RIO DE JANEIRO BUS DRIVERS BEGIN INDEFINITE STRIKE

PY031713 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Jul 79 PY

[Excerpts] (Geraldo Febrasa) now reports on the situation in Rio de Janeiro, which awoke this morning with no buses. [Febrasa--Begin relayed report] All buses in Rio de Janeiro have stopped. At a general assembly held last night with more than 1,000 participants, drivers and conductors decided to declare a general strike. Rejecting the employers' counterproposal, they decided by acclamation to begin an indefinite strike beginning at 0000 today. The drivers and conductors gave their employers 24 hours to meet their demands [words indistinct] interstate drivers whose salaries are more than 8,000 cruzeiros. The general assembly also rejected the agreement reached between representatives of the drivers union, the Rio de Janeiro prefecture, and the Rio de Janeiro DRT [Regional Labor Headquarters] establishing an average salary of 7,500 cruzeiros, which would be valid in Rio de Janeiro and in the other states as well.

Strike Ends in Belo Horizonte, Rio

PY051756 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Jul 79 PY

[Text] After an animated assembly, the Belo Horizonte bus drivers decided to accept the employers' counterproposal and returned to work. The group was divided because the drivers accepted 7,000 cruzeiros as a base salary, while the conductors and office clerks who wanted 4,000 cruzeiros received only 2,600. Disgusted by the decision, the conductors and clerks looted several buses in downtown Belo Horizonte. Only late last night did the buses begin circulating normally, protected by troops of military police.

The strike of bus drivers, conductors and clerks has also ended in Rio de Janeiro after 2 days of real agitation. This decision was made at an assembly yesterday when 111 voted to return to work and 24 voted against. According to (Jose Expedito Teixeira), lawyer of the Rio de Janeiro drivers union, the bus drivers achieved the highest increase granted by employers in this sector in the recent past. The union, however, is not satisfied and will continue demanding equal salary with interstate drivers. The drivers accepted an increase of 195 cruzeiros over the 7,005 cruzeiros proposed initially by the employers as a premium for diligence and zeal. It will only benefit the drivers, excluding conductors and clerks.

BRIEFS

OIL IMPORT EXPENDITURES--After the last OPEC meeting, Brazil will have to pay an average of $21 per barrel for oil, and thus this year's expenditure on oil imports should total more than $7 billion. This total expenditure might go higher should oil prices be increased at forthcoming OPEC meetings. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 Jun 79 p 18 PY]

ALCOHOL GAS FOR COOKING--Since last Tuesday, the Sao Paulo COMGAS company has been supplying alcohol gas to its 150,000 customers. The process has been developed by the company which is now market testing the alcohol gas as a substitute for liquefied petroleum gas and other petroleum byproducts, and then it will be set aside until the rising prices of oil byproducts makes it more economical. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 29 Jun 79 p 23 PY]

COFFEE EXPORT PRICES--The price of best quality coffee for export has been raised by 11 percent, from $238.92 to $264 per bag. The export price of "spray-dried" quality has been raised from $4.30 to $4.75 per pound, and that of lyophilized coffee, from $4.90 to $5.35 per pound. [Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 29 Jun 79 PY]

GOVERNMENT PREPARING TO REJECT TREATY IMPLEMENTATION BILL

PA052123 Paris AFP in Spanish 2018 GMT 5 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Panama City, 5 Jul (AFP)--The Panamanian Government, supported by the political parties, is preparing to reject the U.S. bill implementing the new canal treaties, it was believed here today. The Panamanian Government considers that the amendments made by the U.S. House of Representatives and those intended to be introduced by the U.S. Senate violate the spirit and letter of the treaties.

Panamanian Ambassador to Washington Carlos Alfredo Lopez Guevara is in this capital for consultations, and it has been learned that he will conduct a study, together with two other members of the Panamanian negotiating team--Diogenes de la Rosa and Fernando Manfredo--of the form in which the amendments introduced by the lower chamber to the implementation bill affect the new canal treaties. Elsewhere, it was learned that the political parties have already expressed their opposition to the amendments.

The Liberal Party, in loyal opposition to the government of President Aristides Royo, was the first to protest the amendments. It has asked the government to take action so that the amendments will be derogated by the Senate or vetoed by the president of the United States. The Liberal Party also exhorted the other political parties to reject the amendments because they leave without effect the positive parts of the treaties and because they impose unacceptable and onerous conditions on Panama. It is possible that the parties supporting the government, such as the Democratic Revolutionary Party and the Popular Broad Front, will also protest the amendments.

MINISTRY PREPARES CANAL ZONE LABOR RECOMMENDATIONS

PA052305 Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 5 Jul 79 pp 1-A, 11-B PA

[Article by Carmen Olmedo]

[Text] Representatives of the Ministry of Labor and Social Welfare will turn over to the Executive Committee of the Canal Authority the draft laws which embody the recommendations of the labor policies commission for the canal area.

Labor Vice Minister Rolando Anguizola has said that "the draft laws in question are primarily based on Article 9 of the Panama Canal Treaty and relate directly to the following matters: The work of foreigners in the canal area, the operation of workers' social organizations in the area, and the creation of sectional labor courts to handle the volume of work that will come under Panamanian jurisdiction."

"General guidelines on civil service for government workers in the area which reverts and wage systems for private enterprise in the canal area." [sentence marks as published]

Among the 10 recommendations made by the labor policy commission, attention is drawn to number 3, which deals with the policy for applying Panamanian labor legislation to private enterprises which will operate in the canal area and the procedures by which they may be legally established in the national territory.

Panamanian labor legislation will fully regulate the relationship between capital and labor in the canal area beginning on 1 October 1979, with the exception of cases provided for by special laws. The document also adds that enterprises which on 1 October 1979 are not in compliance with prescribed proportions [proporcionalidad prescrita] will take all the necessary measures, within a period of 30 months, to gradually adjust their proportions to those prescribed by Article 17 of the labor code.

COSTA RICA

CARAZO-CASTRO MEETING IN CUBA DENIED

PA051846 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1739 GMT 5 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Jose, 5 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Costa Rican Presidency Minister Jose Rafael Cordero Croceri has categorically denied that President Rodrigo Carazo Odio met with Cuban President Fidel Castro on 14 February. Former presidential candidate Miguel Barzuna Sauma has asked President Carazo to explain a report published in the Miami newspaper LAS AMERICAS which states that the two political leaders met in Antill, Oriente Province, Cuba, on 14 February.

Cordero Croceri attributed this report to Barzuna's electoral and political pretensions. Carazo defeated Barzuna at the 1977 convention, thus becoming his party's candidate. Carazo has regarded his former opponents charges as a political issue and has therefore abstained from making any comments. Before Barzuna's demand for an explanation, it had been rumored that Castro and Carazo had met a few weeks ago in Mexico, where the latter arrived on a few hours after the Cuban leader had met with President Jose Lopez Portillo.

GOVERNMENT WILL NOT ALLOW ARMS TRANSPORT THROUGH COUNTRY

PA052010 San Jose Radio in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The government will not allow arms to go through Costa Rica. President Rodrigo Carazo has stated that the use of Costa Rica for transporting arms in support of guerrillas will not be allowed. Responding to a question about a possible Panamanian proposal to send arms and troops through our territory to fight against the Somoza regime, Carazo was clear in stating that no transportation of arms will be allowed. We have always been opposed to the use of force and we will not allow the concentration of troops from other countries in the border area, Carazo said.

PRESIDENT DISCUSSES OLADE MEETING, NICARAGUA

PA060207 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Jul 79 PA

[Interview with Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo at the Presidential Palace--live]

[Excerpt] [Carazo] Thank you for this opportunity to comment on the Latin American Energy Organization [OLADE] meeting to be held in San Jose on Friday and Saturday. The organization's main purpose is to aid the American countries in the search for the energy needed for their development. It was created in 1973 and desperately seeks the ways and means to reach its important goals. Tomorrow's meeting seeks one of its goals--the strengthening of the organization--so that it can hasten all its efforts to benefit the Latin American countries, which number 28, the number of countries in the continent, in the Latin American area, naturally. This includes countries in the Caribbean and small islands which have recently emerged as nations.

We will also present our position, which is that the producing countries in the continent should produce petroleum and sell it at the official OPEC prices but keep us from falling into the hands of the middlemen, who speculate with it, and, at the same time, to supply us with the petroleum we need for our development.

In short, the meeting is very important. Almost all the countries are represented by ministers, and at this time we have some 15 missions headed by ministers. This gives great importance to the meeting.

[Question] Mr President, this means that the attitude of Costa Rica and the Central American countries will be to avoid the well-known spot markets, that is, to eliminate the intermediaries in the sale of fuel?

[Answer] Yes, this is the struggle of all the developing countries. What Central America wants is to have the assurance that the producing countries will supply our needs without having to depend on speculation prices, which are the spot prices. For example, the official price of [words indistinct] is some $22 and the spot price is around $30 for a barrel of petroleum.

[Question] Changing the subject, Mr President, the country remains tense in view of the situation existing in our neighboring country. Costa Rica continues to maintain a position criticized by some and supported by others. Do you believe that the Costa Rican Government can confront the situation which is becoming more acute in the northern region?

[Answer] The Costa Rican Government soes not have at this time an individual position as a country. In its attitude it represents 17 countries, which make up two-thirds of the OAS countries and therefore the organization as a whole. We have to abide by a resolution to eliminate the Somoza regime and to seek a permanent and lasting solution of peace and order in Nicaragua. I am convinced that the Nicaraguan problem is domestic and that we shall have a definite solution in the near future.

[Question] Has U.S. Special Ambassador William Bowlder [words indistinct]? Have there been any new contacts with you or any formula seeking a solution to the Nicaraguan problem?

[Answer] It is always hard to find formulas. Mr Bowlder and I met yesterday afternoon. He is in Panama today. During all these meetings--we have held several--what we have been seeking is a formula which allows a solution to the problem in accordance with the OAS agreement I mentioned earlier.

EL SALVADOR

FOREIGN MINSITER: NO DIPLOMATIC BREAK WITH NICARAGUA

PA060222 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2240 GMT 5 Jul 79 PA

[Text] San Salvador, 5 Jul (ACAN-EFE)--Foreign Minister Jose Antonio Rodriguez Porth said here today that El Salvador will not break with the Nicaraguan Government. The minister said that this position is the result of the policy of nonintervention in the domestic or foreign affairs of other countries. He made the statement during a ceremony to decorate Francisco Javier Hsu Pin, counselor at the Taiwan Embassy in El Salvador.

The foreign minister also referred to the resignation of Honduran Foreign Minister Roberto Palma Galvez, indicating that he believes it is due to health reasons and not to difficulties in the process of mediation of the conflict between the two countries. He added that El Salvador hopes that there will be no delays in the mediation because of the resignation.

NICARAGUA

BRAZILIAN PAPER SAYS SOMOZA CONCEDES LOSS, READY TO QUIT

PY060001 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 5 Jul 79 p 12 PY

[By special correspondent Silio Boccanera]

[Excerpt] Managua--President Anastasio Somoza has already admitted that it will be impossible to achieve a military victory over the Sandinist guerrillas who are fighting against his government and he is just waiting for the most appropriate time to submit his resignation, a foreign military analyst having access to both the National Guard high command and the presidency reported yesterday. The source, who asked not to be identified, confirmed that Somoza agreed to resign, while negotiations with the new U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo are underway, to obtain more concessions from his opponents before leaving power.

CONGRESS UNABLE TO MEET AGAIN DUE TO LACK OF QUORUM

PA060238 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The Nicaraguan Congress had been expected to hold sessions today but once again a quorum was not obtained since the Conservatives did not attend and the few Liberals left the legislative meeting place. The Conservatives have repeatedly said that they will not attend the sessions until the agenda includes the subject of Somoza's resignation. The Nicaraguan Congress has tried to meet three times but it has not reached a quorum.

NATIONAL GUARD OFFICERS SEEK ASYLUM IN COLOMBIAN EMBASSY

PA060120 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Bogota--Relations Minister Julio Londono Paredes [name and title as heard] confirmed today that high-ranking members of the Nicaraguan National Guard are in asylum at the Colombian Embassy in Managua. Col Julio Londono said that Colombia has not defined its position concerning the Somoza dictatorship because it must keep in mind the decisions which the Andean countries must take as a bloc.

RADIO SANDINO WARNS ESSO NOT TO SERVICE GOVERNMENT PLANES

PA051700 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 1200 GMT 5 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Radio Sandino, the official voice of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] and of all patriotic Nicaraguans, hereby clearly warns the managers, executives and technicians of the ESSO Company that we have specific reports that they are supplying gasoline to the Somozist Air Force through their local stations. We want to remind them, in case they have forgotten, that the Somozist Air Force is killing our heroic people, destroying our cities and bombing the border areas. The FSLN has received those pilots who have refused to continue slaughtering their people, but it has also said that it will be implacable toward those who continue to carry out their murderous mission. This warning is extended to the ESSO managers, executives and technicians who are making it possible to murder our children, women and old people.

Likewise, Radio Sandino calls on workers in the main offices, branches and stations throughout the country to boycott this supply which only serves to extend the death and suffering of our people. Throw sugar, sand or dirt into the gasoline pumps. Report to the Sandinist fighters and the people's organizations in every zone when the gasoline supply arrives and the hours during which our peoples' assassins go to pick up this supply. Stop the Somozist planes from having gasoline to fly and slaughter our brothers.

No More Murderous Planes Over Our People! Boycott the Gasoline Supply! Popular Justice Will Be Implacable Toward the Assassins of Children! The Sandinist Popular Rebellion Will Triumph! Free Fatherland or Death!

FSLN INSTALLS RADIO REVOLUCION IN GRANADA

PA060242 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua--The leadership of the revolutionary organization is trying to overthrow General Somoza and achieve radical change in Nicaragua's government system. It maintains control of important cities such as Matagalpa in the north, Leon in the west, Diriamba in the south and Masaya in the east. It is also occupying other smaller cities such as Chichigalpa, where it also controls the installations of the San Antonio sugar mill, the country's most important.

The city of Granada, in the east, has reported that it has been the target of sporadic incursions by guerrillas, who have been neutralized. Meanwhile, activities in the city are paralyzed. Several skirmishes between soldiers and rebels have occurred in Matagalpa, in the north, where the army abandoned its command in a tactical retreat and the guerrillas are claiming complete control of the city. It has also been reported in Granada that the Sandinist Front has installed a new radio station, Radio Revolucion, over which it broadcasts information for its columns of fighters and attacks against the government.

NATIONAL GUARD SAYS RIVAS CLEARED OF SANDINISTS

PA060218 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0127 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua, 5 Jul (LATIN)--National Guard spokesman Col Aquiles Aranda said here tonight that Sandinist Liberation Front guerrillas have been completely out of the urban section of the city of Rivas. The officer said the Rivas Command soldiers, with reinforcements from the Bravo Task Force [which is operating near the Costa Rican border] and the General Somoza Combat Battalion attacked the insurgents today, dislodging them from Rivas with heavy casualties.

Aranda's remarks contradict statements by Sandinist spokesmen in Costa Rica that the city of Rivas, 110 km south of Managua, was about to fall to the insurgents. The spokesmen said the National Guard is currently defending the outskirts of Rivas together with external support forces.

Aranda said that when the insurgents were dislodged by the General Somoza Combat Battalion, the best-trained in the country, the insurgents "sustained heavy casualties in the center of the city of Rivas, the cemetary and the La Chocolata section." If Aranda's contention is confirmed, the Sandinists have suffered a major setback to their hopes of setting up a provisional government in Rivas, 45 km from the Costa Rican border. The military spokesman did not mention the situation in Jinotepe, 45 km south of Managua, where the Sandinists began an intensive offensive to overrun the general headquarters. Neither did he mention the situation on the northern and eastern fronts, where the guerrillas have reported major advances in the past 3 days.

NATIONAL GUARD BEGINS OFFENSIVE TO RECOVER MASAYA

PA052028 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Jul 79 PA

[Text] Managua--President Anastasio Somoza today sent hundreds of soldiers from Managua to Masaya, 32, km south of this capital, as part of his military campaign to recover approximately 20 towns in the hands of guerrillas, a presidential aide said.

An important military source said that U.S. Ambassador Lawrence Pezzullo has not withdrawn his resignation demands in his most recent talks with the Nicaraguan president. This is the first time during the present guerrilla campaign that the army has carried out a large-scale offensive to recover a provincial town.

FSLN CLAIMS FULL CONTROL OVER JINOTEPE

PA060432 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[Excerpt] Attention Nicaraguan People: Here is last-minute news that has reached Radio Sandino:

The city of Jinotepe, capital of Carazo Department, today fell completely into the hands of our Sandinist squads after a 48-hour attack on the main garrison of the Somozist Guard in that city. The Somozist garrison was taken over completely. Those who were able to escape are being pursued by our fighters in the area's coffee plantations.

FSLN WARNS OF GUARD OFFENSIVE AGAINST PENAS BLANCAS

PA060501 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[Text] The intelligence service of the Sandinist Front has confirmed information about a great offensive by the Somozist National Guard against Penas Blancas. We repeat: The intelligence service of the Sandinist Front has confirmed information about a great offensive by the Somozist National Guard on Friday, 6 July to oust the Sandinist fighters.

This is an urgent announcement to the fighters in the Benjamin Zeledon southern front so that they may be prepared. The attack is scheduled to start at 0500 on Friday. This message is signed by our intelligence service.

SANDINIST PLANES BOMB FAN INSTALLATIONS

PA060444 Radio Sandino (Clandestine) in Spanish to Nicaragua 0400 GMT 6 Jul 79 PA

[From "Atabal Guerrillero" feature]

[Text] The Sandinist National Liberation Front reports that at 1930 tonight Sandinist aircraft bombed Nicaraguan Air Force [FAN] installations in the Western side of Las Mercedes International Airport. The FAN installations were seriously damaged and partially set ablaze. The Sandinist pilots whom the Somozist Guard claims to have arrested are safe at a base somewhere in Nicaragua.

NATIONAL PEOPLE'S GOVERNMENT ASSEMBLY OPENS IN HAVANA

FL041814 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 4 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The National People's Government Assembly has begun meeting in the Karl Marx Theater in Havana City with the attendance of 439 deputies who will discuss 13 topics in this first session. Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, is sitting at the presidium along with other leaders of the PCC, state and government. Blas Roca, president of the National People's Government Assembly, is presiding over the meeting which solemnly opened with the national anthem. Then the quorum was confirmed and the documents from the earlier session were discussed and approved, the vote in favor was unanimous.

Deputy Francisco Linares Calvo, [president] of the committee on labor and social security of the National Assembly, reported on the suggestions to the draft bill on social security which will be discussed. Various deputies commented on the document and some modifications were made. Finally, the draft was approved by the Assembly. The morning session set up a style committee composed of the deputies Oscar Fernandez Padilla, Armando Torres Santrayll and Osvaldo Dorticos Torrado, which will write the final draft of the social security law. The deputies also discussed the draft on methodology for delegates reporting to their constituents, which was drawn up by the people's government department on attention to local organs of people's government.

Social Security Law Approved

FL041946 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1902 GMT 4 Jul 79 FL

[Excerpts] The first meeting of the present year of the National People's Government Assembly is being attended by Army Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the PCC, in addition to vice presidents and members of the Council of State. The assembly agreed to postpone until a later session the discussion and approval of the draft law on the Sierra Maestra Greater National Park. The social security law approved by the maximum state government organ sets up legislation on fundamental rights and guarantees granted in Article Number 46 of the constitution in the area of social security. It calls for improvements for adequate protection for all workers who cannot work because of their age, disability or sickness; and in the case of death, the law guarantees similar protection to the worker's family. It also establishes state protection through social assistance to old people who do not have any resources or shelter and to any person who cannot work and does not have relations who can aid them. In sum, this is a system of social security composed of two parts, one of social security and one of social assistance, which protects the population in this area.

Castro Attends Afternoon Session

FL042002 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1944 GMT 4 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The afternoon session of the National People's Government Assembly which is meeting in the Karl Marx Theater opened with the attendance of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Councils of State and Ministers. Blas Roca, president of the maximum organ of state government, resumed the discussion on the draft on methodology and development of the meetings at which delegates report to their constituents.

Assembly Approves Methodology

FL042111 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2054 GMT 4 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The deputies to the National People's Government Assembly, who are meeting in the Karl Marx Theater in Havana City, have unanimously approved the draft on methodology for delegates reporting to their constituents following an extensive debate which enriched the document. This document which was just approved was slightly modified and will contribute to better work being done by people's government delegates in solving problems presented by the population.

Transportation Sector Discussed

FL051839 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Jul 79 FL

[Excerpt] The first session of the National People's Government Assembly continued meeting in the Karl Marx Theater. Our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, was on the Presidium along with other members of the maximum directorate of the party, state and government. Blas Roca, president of the National People's Government Assembly, presides over the session which is studying important documents.

This morning, work began with the presentation of a report on national passenger transportation service. The document makes a detailed study of the causes, effects and conditions which affect the quality of transportation service and points out that the basic deficiencies and difficulties are problems of structure, lack of labor discipline and lack of administrative demands. Also affecting this area are deficiencies in personnel training and the wage scale system, deficient repairs and maintenance of equipment, the state of the railroad beds and the bad service to users.

Another problem in this area which was critically examined was deficient hotel and restaurant service and the poor health status of installations at terminals, agencies and outfits, and the insufficient information to the public and the unfulfillment of the itineraries. The report acknowledges that there are objective and material deficiencies in national transportation services, but it states that subjective deficiencies have and still exist, and which together with administrative and trade union demands, have deteriorated the quality of these services. The document states that this has, as a consequence, also resulted in bad service to the population.

Deputy Antonio Enrique Lusson, minister of transportation, acknowledged the positions stated in the report as being valid and said that the Ministry of Transportation is taking pertinent measures to eradicate the deficiencies with regard to the quality of service. In his remarks Lusson pointed out that the revolution invests almost one million pesos daily in transportation and that in just two years it has invested more than 600 million pesos in this field. The National People's Government Assembly also discussed and passed the report on the study to evaluate the transfer of housing units and property from the central state administration to the local organs of the people's government.

Castro Scores Public Services Deficiencies

FL051855 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 5 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The second working day of the National People's Government Assembly session began at 0900 today with the attendance of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, and Div Gen Raul Castro, second secretary of the party.

The session was chaired by Blas Roca, member of the PCC Politburo and president of the National People's Government Assembly, who opened the session with the reading of a report on a study made of the national passenger transportation service. After it was read, the report was thoroughly debated. Its contents contained critical points on the current status of passenger services, including administrative deficiencies, organizational problems, poor service to passengers, lack of hygiene at the terminals and other poor operations. The report also notes that there were 754 violations in the railway system last year, including four catastrophic ones. Regarding this important aspect of transportation services, Fidel made some clarifying remarks:

[Begin Castro recording] Blas, I want to speak about the two proposals, Madruga's [as heard] and Lusson's [Transportation Minister Antonio Enrique Lusson]. The Madruga proposal tries to include the particular case of Madruga in a committee report that is general in nature concerning all the problems, and Lusson's proposal is not the way to solve the problem. His gesture of proposing that he and management go there [as heard] may be a nice thing to do and very effective. However, if this were to happen in 500 places throughout the country, Lusson could not visit those 500 places to explain this.

It seems to me that we are not getting to the bottom of the problem. This report [Castro picks up report presumably dealing with transportation problems] reflects something of which we should be aware. They are the deficiencies of our system, of our socialism, because I believe that in everything reflected here there also is a problem of awareness--awareness among our cadres, awareness among our leaders, our administrators and our workers. If we were to analyze the problem of hotel and restaurant services, for example, all this would come out. If we were to analyze educational problems, perhaps problems would not be to such a high degree but there would be problems such as the cook who did not do what he had to do, the teacher who was absent, the driver who speeded, the director who did not demand what he had to demand.

Last year, there was a fight against deficiencies that existed in medical services--inattention in polyclinics, inattention in hospitals and neglect of all types. If we were to analyze the Havana City transportation service, there would be five times more grievances [presumably than in the report] such as an empty transportation vehicle that did not stop, all those things that appear in the press, the vehicles that are too late, dirty vehicles, no maintenance of vehicles, if we were to analyze the problems with taxis, you could imagine the problems that would emerge--poor service, bad treatment of the public, drivers who manipulate that little apparatus used to measure fares, the driver who bribes a mechanic, the one who bought a stolen part from someone who took it from a shop.

In other words, if we were to analyze services in general we would see problems of all types, and who travels in a train? It is the same person who perhaps works at a polyclinic or with the Havana buses who is visiting his relatives in an eastern province. Or perhaps the traveller is the one who works in a restaurant and hotel service and does not take care of the people. In other words, we are talking about services provided by workers to other workers.

Yesterday, we examined here the problem of crime. I was complaining because I truly believe that the report concerning crimes--the Supreme Court and attorney general report--should have been more critical, and specific issues should have been raised here such as the pharisaical system we have created here for crimes. We have worked naively to create a system of guarantees for the criminal. It is not that I am against guarantees for the criminal since there should be guarantees for everyone. However, I believe we should create a system of guarantees for society to defend society and defend our people. Some adopt measures here and there, others do the same elsewhere and so on, and such measures are not effective. There was talk here about a Supreme Court resolution which favors the criminal because it forced the police to provide the criminal with information the police had even before he was arrested. I heard talk about it yesterday when I approached some comrades.

Others were talking about the prosecutors and that there is no balance because the criminal has his attorney. I ask myself if all the law graduates we are graduating from the university are going primarily to defend criminals instead of first strenghtening the courts, attorney general offices and police. Then we incur ingenuousness, a type of [changes his thought] We turn spontaneity into a philosophy. We believe that because our system is just, because it struggles for justice and because it struggles against the exploitation of man by man everything will be very marvelous. We spoke here about certain problems with salaries; that in the same report the pay per hour goes counter to the itinerary. Pay per hour differential is more than the hourly rate for fulfilment and therefore goes counter fulfillment, and in this way we have created the illusion that in a spontaneous way everything will go perfectly well, and in a spontaneous way everything can go perfectly bad. I do not believe this to be Lusson's fault alone. Although the Transportation Ministry should take a lot of the blame, I believe that we are all to blame. Its the fault of all cadres, it is the fault of the administrative cadres, the political cadres, the trade union cadres, our press, our education--it is everyone's fault.

And it is not that we think that the problem will be resolved by Lusson giving an explanation as you have seen. That of Madruga [changes thought], because the case of Madruga has to be placed here, right here in this report. I believe that we should make this conclusion and go into depth on it and ask to what point do we have the awareness of the politics, a revolutionary awareness, a social awareness. We have it for some things, which is incredible, admirable, marvelous. If one day everyone is asked to make a certain sacrifice they will do it that day, concretely and specifically. If it is a mobilization to fulfill a difficult international mission--the same. Hundreds of thousands appear wanting to go to Ethiopia, to Angola, anywhere. That is, they demonstrate our revolutionary political awareness in some things, but in others, in things that have to be done everyday, it is not demonstrated.

I believe that here, listening to this report, are all the first secretaries of our party in the provinces, all of the party leaders, all of the leaders of the mass organizations, trade unions, the Central Organization of Cuban Workers (CTC), the Federation of Cuban Women and Peasants, and we have to ask ourselves if the problems are going to be resolved with a measure taken today--puting out a fire here, putting out a fire there--or we should conclude that we are naive. We believe a lot in spontaneity, in automatic mechanisms to resolve problems and we do not take into consideration that we have to wage a daily and incessant struggle, and that the number one and basic work in this struggle is firmness, firmness (exigente). [applause]

I believe that we have to begin by demanding from ourselves, and know how to demand from the rest. At the last workers' congress this problem was raised. We said that the first thing that a worker had to do, one who had a revolutionary awareness, was that which I demand that you are demanding of me. Because we saw that, for example in the work place (lote) it was comrade, friend, neighbor, who directed the work place, and among the comrades and the neighbors the relationship was of comrade and neighbor in regards to norms, pay and all of this. Most likely we will have to review this for discipline in many things.

Today, I could ask Lusson and the comrades why discipline has been lost in the railroads, because under capitalism there was discipline in the railroads. Discipline which is imposed by capitalism through abuse, force, hunger, unemployment and with reserves of people waiting to occupy the post of that conductor or that machinist. I do not believe that it is simply a problem, as it was presented in the report, with the educational level because I do not know what high percent have a sixth grade education.

I am sure that the educational level, the instruction level had by the railroad workers, is three times greater than what they had during capitalism. Nevertheless under capitalism it worked better. I do not know what means, what mechanism, or resource is needed by us to achieve more discipline in the railroad than the capitalists had in this service and in all the other services.

Maybe we have been too idealistic and our own labor legislation is bad, and our own system of labor justice is bad because one hears around here that a certain locomotive operator committed I do not know how many violations and still has his locomotive. Why has it not gone to the work council to be resolved? Therefore I believe that we have to expand on this and we have to expand on our workers' awareness, and we have to appeal to our workers' awareness, but we also have to establish discipline in one way or another, or the contrary. It is an idealism, and it is true of the comrades who are in the sector. The comrades in the Ministry state that discipline has been lost, but one has to ask why has discipline been lost in railroads, and why can there be a crew which is not present when a plane has to leave at a certain hour, and why are there all these faults, we have to ask this.

I do not believe that this can be resolved in a report from the Transportation Ministry or even from the executive committee of the trade union. Yes, we have to expand on all of these problems, and I believe that the main cadres of the party, mass organizations and state are here at this assembly. We have to be aware that the needs to be much more demanding and to wage a much harder struggle against all of these types of problems because if we do not, we will be studying the railroad, tomorrow the movies, the next day the beaches, another day the child care centers and another day the schools. No, I think we have to get to the bottom of this problem. We have to end softness, the buddy system and tolerance. These things have to end, and this has to be at the level of the national state, the people's government, the province level, and the municipality level. And I simply want to point this out, because one cannot be in agreement with a report of this type being done. The problems are mentioned, but they are not expanded upon to the true depth of the problem, and this is what I wanted to bring up here. [applause] [end recording]

[Begin Blas Roca recording] Well, we are discussing these proposals made by Comrade Morales which, as we said, is not in accordance with these, with the answer given by Lusson. I believe Morales, that this, this is a mandate from the Assembly which therefore has to be presented here. We will leave it on the table as a proposal of the deputies until we have an opportunity to read it, okay? Good.

I believe that the remarks by Comrade Fidel go to the heart of the problem. This investigation, this work by the committee has taken eight months of experiences, visits, inquiries, questions and everything else. Here is a picture of a certain situation which as Comrade Fidel said is not unique to the transportation sector, but rather we have constantly found it in many areas. And all of this points out that we have to carry out more in-depth studies into our mechanisms, arrangements and norms and a deeper study into the measures to strengthen discipline in all areas, to strengthen the high awareness of work, to strengthen, in a word, the efficiency of our management and the quality of our work. I believe that these remarks by Comrade Fidel should be taken very much into consideration on this occasion naturally by the Transportation Ministry and the comrades who will be looking at this in the Council of Ministers, in the Central Organization of Cuban Workers (CTC) and the Transportation Workers Trade Union. But it should also be taken very much into consideration by all of our chairmen of the provincial executive committees, municipal executive committees, by all of our party, by all of our workers and by our entire society.

I believe that they should keep these words of Fidel very much in mind in carrying out work in all areas, and not wait until we have to name a committee for each case, but rather to vigorously search for deficiencies in every place and find them and resolve them. [applause] [end recording]

Remedies Unanimously Accepted

FL060136 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Jul 79 FL

[Text] The fourth meeting of the first session of the National People's Government Assembly continued meeting this afternoon in the Karl Marx Theater with the attendance of our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro and Army Gen Raul Castro, first and second secretaries of the PCC Central Committee and president and first vice president of the Councils of State and Ministers, respectively. In opening the session Blas Roca, member of the Politburo and president of the National Assembly, gave the floor to Deputy Antonio Argamasilla to report on the problems in transportation. Among the recommended measures were the establishment of adequate training of drivers and pedestrians for modern transportation and the establishment of rules and regulations and effective sanctions for those who do not comply. After some remarks by various deputies the document was unanimously passed.

Raul Roa, vice president of the National Assembly, also spoke at the afternoon session reporting on the international activity of the government organ. Following this, Roa proposed the establishment of the constitution for Cuba-Italy friendship parliamentary group. The proposal was accepted. Then the reports on housing capacities at tourist installations and the expenses of the National Assembly were read. The two documents were also passed. Then Blas Roca read various messages in solidarity with the people of Nicaragua which had been sent by deputies to the National Assembly.

Assembly Session Ends

FL060123 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2300 GMT 5 Jul 79 FL

[Excerpts] Following two days of work, always with the attendance of our Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the PCC Central Committee and president of the Councils of State and Ministers, the first session of the National People's Government Assembly has concluded at the Karl Marx Theater in Havana City. Today the 439 deputies learned about, discussed in depth and passed with numerous suggestions six special reports--on national passenger transportation service, on the proposal to transfer housing units and property from the central state administration to the local organs of the people's government, on the problems in transportation, on the international activities of the National Assembly, on the capacities at tourist installations and on the National Assembly expenditures.

In the afternoon session the Electric Power Industry Ministry reported that on today, 5 July 1979, the plan to do away with 50,000 illegal electric power connections was fulfilled. To this, Fidel remarked: [Begin Fidel recording] I believe that this is a good (?result). [Words indistinct] a good response to a problem which has been studied here by the Assembly. [end recording]

The National Assembly agreed to send a letter of greetings to the Nicaraguan National Government of Reconstruction in which it expresses the support and solidarity of all our people with the heroic struggle being waged by that people against the Somoza tyranny. In the final minutes of the meeting Blas Roca read various suggestions made by the deputies and the solution reached for each case, and lastly he stated: [Begin Roca recording] Comrades, having fulfilled the (?agenda) approved by the Assembly we call this meeting of our National Assembly adjourned. [applause] [end recording]